Montana Comprehensive Assessment System (MontCAS, Phase 2)

Criterion-Referenced Test (CRT)

COMMON ITEM RELEASE
GRADE 4

OPI

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

General Directions

This test contains six sessions: three in reading and three in mathematics. The sessions are made up of multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answers. Write your answers to all of the questions in your Student Response Booklet. For the reading parts of the test, read each selection before answering the questions.

For each multiple-choice question, choose the best answer. Fill in the bubble in your Student Response Booklet that corresponds to your answer choice for that question.

Some questions ask you to show your work or to write out your answers. Write your answers to these questions in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Your answers must fit in the spaces provided. Any part of an answer outside the box might not be scored.

Be sure to answer all parts of each question, and to answer completely. For example, if a question asks you to explain your reasoning or show your work, be sure to do so. You can receive points for a partially correct answer, so try to answer every question.

Reading
Session 1

This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

Pedro's family owns a farm in the Andes mountains of South America. Pedro and his father visit the farm once every year. Read the story about Pedro and then answer the questions that follow.

Pedro and His Dog

1 This year as Pedro and his father arrived at the farm on their horses, a pack of skinny dogs came running up, barking, howling, and snapping with their fierce sharp teeth. The farm workers called the dogs off, and they ran away snarling and growling. Just one dog was friendly and <u>tame</u>. He came up wagging his tail, letting Pedro stroke him.

It was very cold on the farm, and the farm workers gave Pedro and his father warm ponchos to wear. So now when Pedro or his father went climbing over the mountains, the dogs didn't come snapping after them because they thought they were farm workers too.

3 Pedro made the friendly dog his pet, and it followed him everywhere. He made a <u>kennel</u> for it and gave it little bits and pieces from his dinner. . . .

Soon it was time to go back, and Pedro's father told him to pack up and get ready to go back to town. . . .

Sadly, the boy climbed onto his horse, and they trotted out of the farm gate. They hadn't gone far when Pedro heard a bark. There was the dog—he had come too. He followed them all the way to the city. . . .

When they arrived, Pedro showed the dog an old kennel and put him in there. Then he rushed indoors to take a bath after the long ride. As soon as he had changed, he ran out to see the dog. But instead of running out to meet him and lick him, it held back and snarled.

"What's the matter? It's me. Remember me? Don't be frightened," Pedro said.

But it didn't make any difference. The dog wouldn't be friendly. The next day when Pedro went to the kennel—nothing. The dog had gone. Pedro felt so miserable. He couldn't understand it. Why had the dog done this? He rushed off to his father.

"Why has my dog gone and left me?"

"I think I know," said his father. "When you came home, you took off your poncho. The dog didn't know who you were. He thought you were a different boy in that fancy city shirt. I tell you what. Next year you can put on your poncho, come with me back to the farm and you'll see, you'll be able to feed him again."

And sure enough, when Pedro went back the next year, there was his dog. When he saw him in that poncho, up he came wagging his tail, and the two of them were friends again.

Mark your answers to questions 1 through 5 in the section marked "Reading— Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.

1. In the first paragraph, the word <u>tame</u> means the same as

   A. gentle.
   B. small.
   C. lonely.
   D. hungry.

2. In paragraph 3, a <u>kennel</u> is a

   A. kind of clothing.
   B. house for a dog.
   C. kind of person.
   D. way to behave.

3. What do Pedro and his father learn about the dog?

   A. It does not like living in the city.
   B. It remembers human faces.
   C. It cannot protect itself.
   D. It remembers a person's clothing.

4. A map of the Andes mountains would MOST LIKELY be found in a book titled

   A. *Animals of South America.*
   B. *South American Landforms.*
   C. *South American Farms.*
   D. *Folktales from South America.*

5. The author organized this story MOSTLY by

   A. using questions and answers.
   B. using bold headings.
   C. listing events in time order.
   D. listing important information first.

3

Termites are amazing insects. Read this article about termites and then answer the questions that follow.

Clay Castles
by Marilyn Singer

Imagine a castle made of clay with a tower and a cellar, and with tunnels, gardens, and nurseries.* This castle is always the perfect temperature. It is always protected from rain, cold, and heat. Inside, the king and queen live in the royal chamber. A million or more workers and soldiers are always busy, building and defending their home. Is there really such a castle? Yes—it's a termite's nest!

Each species of termite builds its own special nest, using soil and saliva to make a kind of hard-drying clay. On the hot, dry West African plains, the bellicose termite builds one of the biggest, tallest nests of all. Bellicose termite mounds may be ten feet wide at the base, with a tower ten to twenty feet high—or even higher.
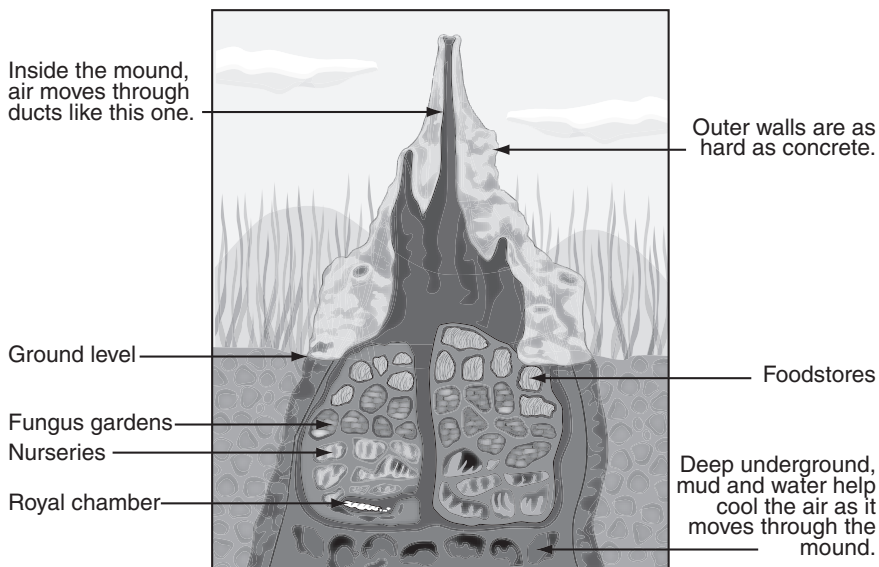
The tower helps keep the termite nest at just the right temperature. Hot air rises up into it through passageways called ducts, while cool air flows down other ducts. The nest is coolest in the cellar, where the termites have dug shafts to reach the mud and water they use for building. In the middle of the mound, where the eggs are hatching in nurseries, the temperature stays a perfect 86–87 degrees.

The king and queen termites start the nest. Using their jaws, they dig a tunnel into the ground and make a room at the end of it. There, the queen lays thousands of eggs.

The first babies born are workers. Later, some of the eggs will become soldiers to protect the nest. The workers take care of the eggs and the young termites. They build new living rooms and nurseries in the center of the nest. They also grow fungus gardens.

Fungus gardens supply food for the termite colony. Through underground tunnels, the workers leave the nest at night to gather and bring back dead wood, leaves, and grasses. The termites eat this plant matter, but they can't get much nutrition from it. So they spread their droppings in special garden rooms. Mushroom-like fungus grows on these droppings. The termites then eat the fungus—as well as what's left of their droppings, which the fungus has made easier to digest.

Termites are truly amazing architects.

Inside the mound, air moves through ducts like this one.

Outer walls are as hard as concrete.

Ground level

Foodstores

Fungus gardens

Nurseries

Royal chamber

Deep underground, mud and water help cool the air as it moves through the mound.

---

*nursery: a place where young animals grow or are cared for

3

6. In paragraph 3, a <u>duct</u> describes a kind of

    A. air tunnel.
    B. nest for eggs.
    C. clay mound.
    D. shaft for water.

Read the sentences in the box below to answer question 7.

> **1.** The babies were born in the <u>nursery</u>.
>
> **2.** We bought our plants at the garden <u>nursery</u>.
>
> **3.** The young children go to school at a <u>nursery</u>.
>
> **4.** Our teacher told us a <u>nursery</u> rhyme about insects.

7. Which sentence uses the meaning of <u>nursery</u> MOST like the meaning used in the article?

    A. sentence 1
    B. sentence 2
    C. sentence 3
    D. sentence 4

8. From what do termites get most of their nutrition?

    A. dead wood
    B. plant matter
    C. leaves and grass
    D. fungus and droppings

9. What does the picture of the termite nest MOSTLY show?

    A. how many termites can fit inside a nest
    B. which part of a termite nest is built last
    C. why the nurseries are in the warmest part of a nest
    D. where different chambers and tunnels are located in a nest

10. The author of this article MOST LIKELY thinks that termites are

    A. harmful.
    B. hard to find.
    C. skilled.
    D. well-liked.

Claudia spends part of each summer with her grandfather Abuelo, who cannot hear. Together, they share many special times. Read this story about Claudia and Abuelo and then answer the questions that follow.

Abuelo's House
by Kristine L. Franklin

"Abuelo, there's a dragon in the garden!"

When Claudia talks to her grandfather, she makes sure he sees her face.

"A BIG GREEN DRAGON!" Claudia speaks slowly, and sometimes she says things twice. "REALLY BIG, Abuelo. *Grande*."

It helps if she uses her hands to show Abuelo what she means. "BIG! Come out and see."

"*¿Un dragón?*" says Abuelo. "We had better take care of it right now."

Abuelo can't hear. The inside part of his ears that used to hear birds and music and talking doesn't work anymore. When Claudia plugs her ears tight, she still hears noises. All Abuelo hears is quiet.

Claudia helps Abuelo squirt the dragon with the hose before it burns up the tomatoes. If she needs to get Abuelo's attention, she pats his arm. Screaming and yelling don't help one bit.

"Over there! Another dragon! See the smoke?" The pretend dragon hisses and disappears when Abuelo squirts it.

"Do you see any more?" asks Abuelo.

"No." Claudia shakes her head. She takes Abuelo's rough old hand, and they go inside. Abuelo knows all about dragons. He knows all about gardens, too.

Claudia spends part of each summer at Abuelo's house. Every summer they plant a vegetable garden with peas and beans and corn and tomatoes. They water the garden and pull all the weeds. They make sure the dragons stay away. They ride bikes, too, every day, when they aren't busy <u>tending</u> the garden. On rainy days Claudia helps Abuelo with his work.

Abuelo is an artist. He has a studio in his house. There are drawings and paintings and pencils and more paints than Claudia has ever seen. She helps by putting the little tubes of paint in piles.

"What is this color called, Abuelo?"

"Little-girl-with-brown-eyes brown," says Abuelo.

"What are you painting now, Abuelo?" When Claudia asks "what?" it is like a shrug.

"*Una sorpresa*," says Abuelo.

"A surprise? For me? Tell me, Abuelo!" Claudia hops up and down. She waves her hands. She points to the painting. Then she points to herself. "Is it for me?" Abuelo pretends not to notice. His eyes crinkle up. He smiles. But he does not tell.

"Please tell me the surprise, Abuelo, PLEASE!"

Abuelo shakes his head. Abuelo can be very stubborn.

When Claudia eats lunch at Abuelo's house, she has to clean her plate. Sometimes she doesn't like the food. She is glad Abuelo can't hear her complain. "These tortillas* are too dry," says Claudia.

"Eat the tortillas," says Abuelo with a frown. Abuelo knows all about children.

"Who is the special painting for?" Claudia asks. Abuelo can't hear her pouty voice. She tears the tortillas into little pieces. She

_____

*tortilla: a flat cake made of corn or wheat flour

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Please go on to the next page.

puts the tortilla pieces in straight rows across her plate.

"No more questions about the painting," says Abuelo sternly. "Eat!"

23

"I [stomp] WANT [stomp] TO [stomp] KNOW [stomp] THE [stomp] SURPRISE [stomp] RIGHT [stomp] NOW!" Claudia yells.

Abuelo feels the floor shake. "Stop making all that noise," he scolds.

In the evening, Claudia and Abuelo watch Abuelo's special TV. Claudia listens, and Abuelo watches the little words at the bottom of the picture. They laugh at all the jokes together. Once, when Abuelo laughs especially hard, Claudia pats his arm. "Who is that secret painting for, Abuelo?" He laughs even harder. Little tears squeeze out of his eyes.

"You're snoopy," says Abuelo.

"You're very stubborn, Abuelo."

A light flashes in the room. Abuelo's telephone is ringing.

FLASH! FLASH! Abuelo picks up the phone. He puts it on a little machine that looks like a typewriter. Claudia calls it the Abuelo-phone. She has an Abuelo-phone at her house so she can call Abuelo and Abuelo can call her. Abuelo types H-E-L-L-O.

"Hi, Papa," the Abuelo-phone types back. It is Claudia's mother. The Abuelo-phone clicks and beeps. Abuelo and Claudia's mother type back and forth.

Then Abuelo types G-O-O-D-B-Y-E and hangs up the phone.

"Your mother will be here next Sunday to pick you up," he says. Claudia is very quiet. "Don't be sad, *preciosa*," says Abuelo. "You will come again next summer."

Claudia shows Abuelo OK and nods. This is the only part of summer she doesn't like.

"Let's go out to the studio," Abuelo says. "I have something special to show you."

Inside the studio Abuelo shows Claudia the secret painting. It is covered with a cloth, but Claudia isn't curious anymore. "Don't you want to see your surprise?" asks Abuelo.

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"OK," says Claudia. It wouldn't be nice to hurt Abuelo's feelings. Claudia lifts the cloth.

The painting is Claudia! It's Claudia and Abuelo and the garden and the red tomatoes and the hot yellow sun and the blue sky and green green beans and the tall corn with fuzzy silk sticking out at the tops.

"Oh, Abuelo, it's the best surprise I've ever had, the *very* best!" Claudia jumps into Abuelo's arms and squeezes him around the neck. "I love you, Abuelito." Abuelo understands hugs.

7

11. Which statement is TRUE about Claudia and Abuelo at the beginning of the story?

    A. They are getting through work they do not like.
    B. They are enjoying the time they spend together.
    C. They are learning how to care for garden plants.
    D. They are hurrying to finish their work in the garden.

12. Paragraph 11 mentions tending the garden. Which phrase means the OPPOSITE of tending?

    A. giving water
    B. pulling weeds
    C. leaving alone
    D. planting seeds

13. Why does Claudia think Abuelo is stubborn?

    A. He wants to watch television instead of paint.
    B. He is keeping the painting a secret from her.
    C. He does not like to paint after dinner.
    D. He wants to make paintings more than talk with her.

14. Claudia is glad that her grandfather cannot hear her when she wants to

    A. call a friend on his phone.
    B. watch a television show.
    C. say things about his paintings.
    D. complain about his food.

15. In paragraph 23, Abuelo is speaking sternly. This means he is speaking

    A. kindly.
    B. firmly.
    C. unfairly.
    D. softly.

16. Which statement about the Abuelo-phone is NOT true?

    A. It is something Claudia can use.
    B. It makes clicking and beeping noises.
    C. It tape-records what people say.
    D. It flashes a light when it rings.

8

17. How does Claudia feel after her mother's phone call?

    A. sorry that she will soon leave Abuelo

    B. sad because she misses her mother

    C. upset that her mother waited so long to call

    D. confused because she does not know the surprise

18. In paragraph 36, why is Claudia no longer curious about the painting?

    A. She is upset because Abuelo waited so long to show it to her.

    B. She thinks her mother would not want her to see it.

    C. Her interest in the Abuelo-phone causes her to forget about it.

    D. Her sadness about leaving causes her to lose interest in it.

19. What does the author MOST LIKELY mean by the last sentence, "Abuelo understands hugs"?

    A. Abuelo hugs everyone.

    B. A hug is easy to understand.

    C. Claudia is not comfortable with hugs.

    D. Hugs are all that Abuelo can understand.

20. At the end of the story, where are Claudia and Abuelo?

    A. in the kitchen

    B. in the studio

    C. in the living room

    D. in the garden

21. The story "Abuelo's House" can BEST be described as

    A. fiction.

    B. a play.

    C. a diary.

    D. an autobiography.

Write your answer to question 22 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.

22. Describe the special relationship between Claudia and Abuelo. Use details from the story to support your answer.

Reading
Session 2

This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

This poem has something to say about snow. Read the poem and then answer the questions that follow.

Snowflakes

Sometime this winter if you go
To walk in soft new-falling snow
When flakes are big and come down slow

To settle on your sleeve as bright
5   As stars that couldn't wait for night,
You won't know what you have in sight—

Another world—unless you bring
A magnifying glass. This thing
We call a snowflake is the king

10   Of crystals. Do you like surprise?
<u>Examine</u> him three times his size:
At first you won't believe your eyes.

Stars look alike, but flakes do not:
No two the same in all the lot
15   That you will get in any spot

You chance to be, for every one
Come spinning through the sky has none
But his own window-wings of sun:

Joints, points, and crosses. What could make
20   Such lacework with no crack or break?
In billion billions, no mistake?

—David McCord

23. In line 2, the phrase "To walk in soft new-falling snow" connects to the sense of

    A. taste.
    B. touch.
    C. smell.
    D. sound.

24. In lines 3 through 5, the poet compares snowflakes to

    A. crystals.
    B. stars.
    C. points.
    D. crosses.

25. In line 11, the word <u>examine</u> means to

    A. look at.
    B. buy.
    C. run from.
    D. turn.

26. In lines 13 through 15, what does the poet find MOST interesting about the flakes?

    A. They do not look the same.
    B. They are very small in size.
    C. They come in large numbers.
    D. They are beautiful to see.

27. What does the poet want the reader to do when watching snow fall?

    A. make snowballs
    B. play in the snow
    C. move quickly
    D. look closely

Do you know how horses show their feelings? Read this passage about "horse talk" and then answer the questions that follow.

How Is Your Horse Talk?
by John L. Sperry
Illustrated by Pam Harden

Horses are very social animals; they love company and dislike being alone. It comes from ages ago when survival of a horse depended on his ability to watch and smell a stalking predator, such as the mountain lion lurking in the ledges above where he grazed.

Horses banded together in small herds for safety. What one horse did not see or smell, another would. Out of this need to be safe in a herd, a wonderful language developed that allows horses to warn and express a whole range of feelings and moods to each other and to you, once you understand. . . .

If you want to know what a horse is thinking or feeling, many trainers and riders who spend hours each day on or around horses tell you to keep one eye on a horse's ears, another on its tail, and your ears listening to its nickers, whinnies, and nose blowing.

interest

Ear language is the easiest to understand. With ears perked forward and an intent look, the horse is saying, "Hummm, pretty interesting. I ought to check this out." With one ear forward, the other back, the horse is keeping one eye on his front, the other to his back. A horse that does this is alert, a good pony, because he'll see the loose, unsafe rocks on a narrow mountain trail. . . .

ALERT

If you see a horse with ears turned to the side and slightly back, he's saying, "Aaah, I love this tree's shade. I'm relaxing right here." And if one back leg is cocked with just the tip of the hoof touching the ground, that's the final giveaway; this horse is speaking relaxation and likely asleep. Be careful approaching this sleeping horse or "bang!" He may kick before he realizes that it's just you, his friend. It's not meanness, just his age-old instinct to strike at an unexpected enemy.

5

There is no mistaking a horse's expressing anger; ears will be flat, back against his head.

If his eyes are blazing, lips curled, and jaw snapping, you're looking at a horse that can run chills up and down your back. A horse is naturally fearful of anything he senses danger in, but cornered, an angry horse can strike fear even in a stalking cougar. . . .

The nickering, whinnying, and snorting are horse talk too. If you crawl over the fence into a pasture of horses unacquainted with you, watch; one may start toward you, ears forward in interest, then stop, <u>snort</u>, and bolt back to the herd. The snort is a fear signal, a warning that danger can be near. **7**

Do you recall ever being lost in a crowd, separated from your friends or family? Did you cry or call out? The whinny or neigh is the cry of the horse. Hear it and know something is wrong in the life of that horse. It could be that a horse's companion is missing or has suddenly disappeared from sight.

The nicker is grand horse talk. It is the "all is well" signal. It may come when an owner turns her horse loose in the pasture after a long ride, or she has come to feed him grain and hay, or to spoil him with a sugar cube.

Our thinking changes when we understand even a little horse talk. Now we know that just like us, horses have moods, needs, and feelings. When these are met, they will, just like good friends, give trust.

Mark your answers to questions 28 through 32 in the section marked "Reading—Session 2" in your Student Response Booklet.

28. What was the MAIN reason horses learned to communicate with each other?

   A. They needed to hunt for food.
   B. They spent time with people.
   C. They needed to protect themselves.
   D. They enjoyed being in groups.

29. According to the passage, the EASIEST way to learn about a horse's feelings is by observing its

   A. eyes.
   B. ears.
   C. feet.
   D. tail.

30. According to paragraph 5, what might a sleeping horse do if you get near it?

   A. become angry
   B. recognize you
   C. kick you
   D. wake up

31. According to paragraph 7, a <u>snort</u> shows that a horse is

   A. alone.
   B. hungry.
   C. sleeping.
   D. afraid.

32. The kind of communication described in this passage is a form of

   A. conversation.
   B. body language.
   C. common sense.
   D. dialogue.

Reading
Session 3

This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

Susan LaFlesche Picotte was a government doctor on the Omaha Reservation in the 1800s. Read this chapter about Susan LaFlesche Picotte and then answer the questions that follow.

A Doctor for Her People
by Jeri Ferris

It was a good thing Susan loved to ride. She had 1,244 patients to see, and they lived in tipis and earth lodges and frame houses all over the Omaha Reservation. Susan started as the school doctor, but soon she was made government doctor for the whole reservation because her people trusted her more than the agency doctor.

Often the only way to get over the roller coaster hills and rugged roads—if there even was a road—was on horseback. And Susan often had to ride fast to reach her patients in time. No matter how carefully she packed her bottles and thermometers in her saddlebags, she found broken bottles and broken thermometers when she opened her bags. Susan hadn't yet solved this problem when winter swept in, as if on the silent wings of the great snowy owl.

It was an ordinary prairie winter, with bitter cold winds that drove the snow like needles, skies as gray as ashes, deep and dangerous snowdrifts, and long, black nights. And people still got sick. In fact more people were sick in the winter. So Susan rode, day or night, through the drifting snow. Even though she wrapped up as warmly as she could in a heavy coat and thick shawls and mufflers, the howling wind cut through to her ears and face until she felt like ice. Unwrapping and thawing out beside a patient's small cookstove was almost as painful as the freezing. But when people were sick or dying, the doctor had to go, and the doctor went, all winter long.

The Omaha Reservation

Map showing the Omaha Reservation with locations Walthill, Macy, and Bancroft, and the Missouri River. Scale: Miles 0, 5, 10; Kilometers 0, 5, 10.

The next year, 1890, Susan bought a covered carriage and a team of horses. This was better. The bottles and thermometers didn't break as often, and Susan didn't freeze as often. Still, there were many places where only a horse and rider could get through, especially in the winter snows, when the drifts buried pathways and hid treacherous gullies, or in the pouring rain, when the dirt roads turned to mud pudding.

Of course Susan didn't *always* have to go to her patients. Sometimes they came to her. Her office and home was a long one-story building at the Omaha Agency school in Macy. She was the doctor for all the children at the school, too. Susan made her office a warm and welcoming place for children and adults by filling it with plants, games, books,

and magazines. Most welcoming of all was Susan herself. Her kind smile and gentle, sympathetic voice calmed the fears of her patients and gave them hope. And, unlike the past government doctors, she spoke their language.

Right from the beginning, Susan was not only the doctor for her people, but their adviser as well. She reminded everyone of the traditional Omaha question, How can we better ourselves? and tried to keep it foremost in their minds, as well as in her own. She knew as well as any Indian how hard it was to be born in one culture and become part of another culture. Susan meant to be the bridge on which her people would cross to that new way of life.

Mark your answers to questions 46 through 50 in the section marked "Reading— Session 3" in your Student Response Booklet.

46. Why did Susan become a government doctor for the whole Omaha Reservation?

A. The Omaha people trusted her more than the agency doctor.

B. She lost her job as the reservation's school doctor.

C. The agency doctor asked her to become the new government doctor.

D. She was the only person who wanted to become the government doctor.

47. In paragraph 3, the phrase "bitter cold winds that drove the snow like needles" shows

A. how white the wind-blown snow made the sky look.

B. that Susan was bothered by the wind-blown snow.

C. how cold and sharp the wind-blown snow was.

D. that more people got sick because of the wind-blown snow.

48. The last paragraph says that Susan was an <u>adviser</u> to her people. An <u>adviser</u> is MOST LIKELY a kind of

    A. Omaha Indian.

    B. smart woman.

    C. well-known doctor.

    D. trusted leader.

49. The map of the Omaha Reservation is included MOST LIKELY to show

    A. the long distance Susan had to ride to see her patients.

    B. the different places where Susan had offices.

    C. the places that were hardest to reach on horseback.

    D. the cities where Susan lived when she was growing up.

50. This is a chapter from a book about Susan LaFlesche Picotte. The BEST place to find the page where the chapter begins is the

    A. index.

    B. title page.

    C. glossary.

    D. table of contents.

These poems are about childhood. Read the poems and then answer the questions that follow.

Jim

There never was a nicer boy
Than Mrs. Jackson's Jim.
The sun should drop its greatest gold
On him.

5   Because, when Mother-dear was sick,
He brought her cocoa in.
And brought her broth, and brought her bread.
And brought her medicine.

And, tipping, tidied up her room.
10 And would not let her see
He missed his game of baseball
Terribly.

—Gwendolyn Brooks

Time to Play

Mama says to play outside.
Wish I had a bike to ride.
I'll fly to the moon instead.
Steer the rocket in my head.
5   I'll pretend to find a star
no one else has seen so far.
Then I'll name it after me—
    Africa Lawanda Lee!
But for now I'll grab some chalk,
10 play hopscotch out on the walk.

—Nikki Grimes

51. In "Jim," what is the meaning of "The sun should drop its greatest gold / On him" in lines 3 and 4?

    A. Jim should not work so hard.
    B. Jim is Mrs. Jackson's only child.
    C. Jim should be rewarded for his work.
    D. Jim misses his game of baseball.

52. In "Time to Play," Africa pretends because

    A. her mother suggested it.
    B. it is her favorite kind of game.
    C. her friends like to pretend.
    D. she does not have a bicycle.

53. What does Africa decide to do at the end of "Time to Play"?

    A. look for her friends
    B. play a game by herself
    C. pretend to fly a rocket
    D. name an imaginary star

54. What is TRUE about both of the children in these poems?

    A. They are taking care of their mothers.
    B. They wish that they were doing something else.
    C. They enjoy playing with their friends.
    D. They are doing work around the house.

55. One way the reader knows that "Jim" and "Time to Play" are poems is that they

    A. are about playing.
    B. are about feelings.
    C. have rhyming words.
    D. have simple sentences.

Birds can be fun to watch as they eat from bird feeders. Read this article about bird feeders and then answer the questions that follow.

Bird Feeding and Housing
by Carol A. Amato

Have you ever heard the saying "She eats like a bird"? People who often say this are referring to someone who doesn't eat very much, but what many people don't know is that birds eat quite a bit. Even the smallest are always on the lookout for food. Flying, nest building, and keeping warm in winter are activities that burn up lots of calories.

What kind of feeders should I use?
Birdfeeders come in many shapes and sizes. Store-bought feeders can be simple and inexpensive or more elaborate and costly. You might have more fun (and save money) by making your own feeders.

Hanging or Hopper Feeders
One of the most popular feeders is the hopper type. Hopper feeders allow only a certain amount of seeds out at a time. Hoppers come in many shapes, including tubes, made of clear glass or plastic, and boxes, usually made of wood with a pane of glass or plastic on two sides. These feeders can be hung from a wire or mounted on a pole. You can customize your feeder by attaching one or two sticks to the feeder poles using string or wire. These will be extra perches where birds can sit while waiting their turn at the feeder. Hang fruit slices from these branches, and you may attract more kinds of birds.
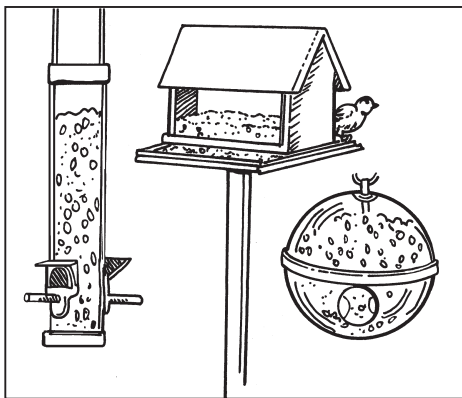
Ground or Platform Feeders
Ground or platform feeders attract birds such as bluejays, brown-headed cowbirds, cardinals, common grackles, crows, juncos, mourning doves, bobwhites, pigeons, red-winged blackbirds, pheasants, towhees, sparrows, and many other species, depending on where you live. Ground feeders also usually attract a lot of squirrels and chipmunks, not to mention mice and rats that may come to dine at night! Keep your ground feeders farther from your house than the other feeders so you won't encourage the mice to visit you indoors! Platform feeders are easy to make (with an adult's help).

Hanging or Hopper Feeders

Ground or Platform Feeders

27
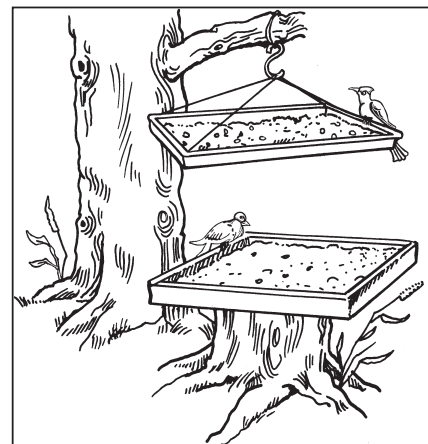
Window Feeders

5 You can buy small feeders that suction to your window. These are great fun because they allow you to see the birds up close from inside your house. Window box feeders are excellent since they are large and can be cleaned from inside your house. They fit snugly right into the open window so the outside air can't come in. Window box feeders can be expensive, but they are one of the best ways to watch bird behavior. It takes a while for birds to come to these feeders and to become accustomed to humans <u>peering</u> at them. Keep at a distance at first. Before long they'll accept you as part of the scenery!
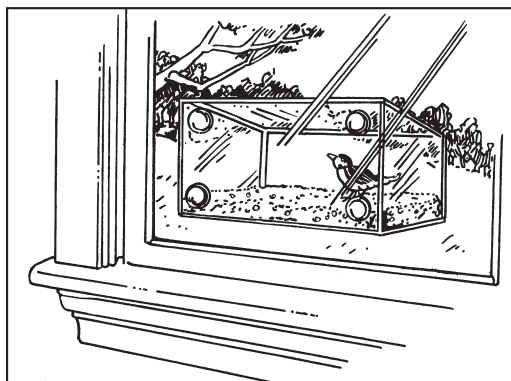
Window Feeder

Make a Detergent Bottle Feeder

This one is easy to make, and a good way to recycle plastic!

You will need:

a detergent bottle rinsed out very well

scissors

a glass or mustard jar lid

a hole punch or thick nail

a drill (optional, for adult use only)

one 10–12 inch (25–30 cm) dowel or stick
    (depending on the width of the base of the bottle)

a marker

twine
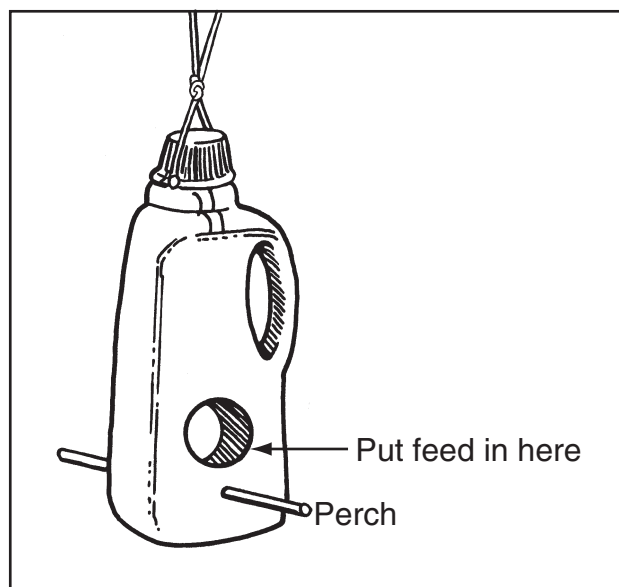
Detergent Bottle Feeder

Procedure:

1.   Trace the outline of the rim of a glass or the lid of a mustard jar (or something approximately that size) on opposite sides of the detergent bottle. Those circles should be about 4 inches (10 cm) from the bottom of the bottle.

2.   Cut the holes out with scissors. This can be especially hard to get started, so you may need adult help.

3.   Use a hole punch (if the bottle isn't too thick), or have an adult use a nail or a drill (if it's *really* thick!), to make two holes, right under the circles, for a perch.

4.   Insert the dowel or stick all the way through the perch holes. Allow about 3 inches (8 cm) on each side of the bottle for the birds to perch on.

5.   Punch or have an adult drill small holes in the bottom of the bottle so that rainwater will drain out.

6.   Fill the bottle with seed and wrap and tie the twine tightly around the bottle cap. Hang away from places where squirrels can reach it.

56. According to this article, why is it important to keep a ground feeder away from a house?

    A. to attract more kinds of birds
    B. to keep unwanted animals outdoors
    C. to attract more squirrels
    D. to stop chipmunks from eating the seeds

57. According to the article, why do birds take longer to visit window feeders than to visit other kinds of feeders?

    A. Birds must get used to being at a window feeder that is close to people.
    B. Birds have a hard time finding window feeders that are clear plastic.
    C. Window feeders hold less birdseed than other feeders do.
    D. Window feeders are harder for birds to use than other feeders are.

58. In paragraph 5, what does peering mean?

    A. feeding
    B. waving
    C. looking
    D. whistling

59. What should be done before making a detergent bottle feeder?

    A. Drill holes in the bottom of the bottle.
    B. Cut holes in the sides of the bottle.
    C. Rinse out the inside of the bottle.
    D. Trace circles on each side of the bottle.

60. The drawing of the detergent bottle feeder in the article is helpful because it shows

    A. which step should be done first.
    B. why different kinds of birds are attracted to the feeder.
    C. why plastic bottles can be recycled.
    D. what the finished feeder should look like.

61. In the section "Make a Detergent Bottle Feeder," the MOST important reason for numbering the directions is to

    A. help people read them more carefully.
    B. show how many different materials are needed.
    C. guide people through the steps in the correct order.
    D. show how long it will take to make the feeder.

62. The MAIN purpose of the article is to

   A. explain what birds like to eat.
   B. describe different kinds of bird feeders.
   C. show how to make bird feeders.
   D. convince people that store-bought feeders are best.

63. In this article, the pictures of bird feeders help people understand

   A. why birds are attracted to bird feeders.
   B. the many sizes and shapes of bird feeders.
   C. how easily bird feeders can be filled with birdseed.
   D. how simple it is to build bird feeders.

64. In this article, what is the MAIN purpose of the bold headings?

   A. to separate different kinds of information
   B. to show the most important information
   C. to tell what people should do first, next, and last
   D. to ask questions that people should answer

65. This article MOST LIKELY comes from a book about

   A. pets.
   B. inventions.
   C. projects.
   D. seeds.

66. Which Web site would be MOST useful for people who are learning about the kinds of birds that live close to their home?

   A. www.WhatBirdsEat.com
   B. www.RareBirds.com
   C. www.BirdFeeder.com
   D. www.BirdsNearYou.com

Write your answer to question 67 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.

67. Write a report for your classmates telling them why they should buy or make one of the bird feeders in this article. In your report, you must

- give the name of the feeder,

- describe how the feeder works, and

- explain the good points about the feeder (why somebody should buy or make this kind of feeder instead of another).

Be sure to use information from the article in your report.

Mathematics
Session 1 (Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 1 through 24 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 1 (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

1. Which unit is the BEST to use to estimate the height of a flagpole?

   A. millimeter
   B. kilometer
   C. centimeter
   D. meter

2. Ms. Jones gave her students this problem.

   > There are 4 bags of marbles. Each bag has 35 marbles. How many marbles are there in all?

   Marla found her answer this way:

   35 + 35 + 35 + 35

   Jason found his answer this way: 4×35

   Who is correct?

   A. only Marla
   B. only Jason
   C. They are both correct.
   D. They are both wrong.

Use the rhombus below to answer question 3.
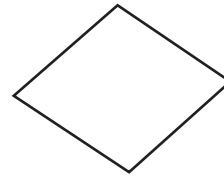
3. Which figure below is congruent to this rhombus?

   A.

   B.

   C.

   D.

Please go on to the next page.
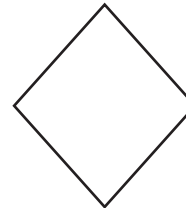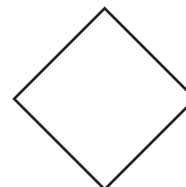
4. The results of a vote for naming the class hamster are below.

Name	Number of Votes
Leo	|||||
Pepper	||||| |||
Rocky	|||
Squeaky	||||| ||||| ||

Which bar graph matches the tally chart?

Hamster Names

A.

Hamster Names

B.

Hamster Names

C.

Hamster Names

D.
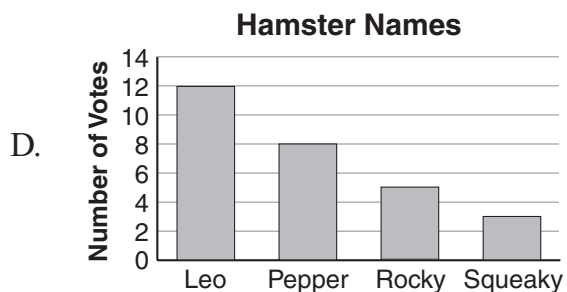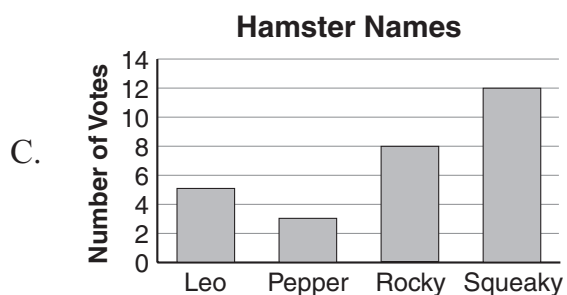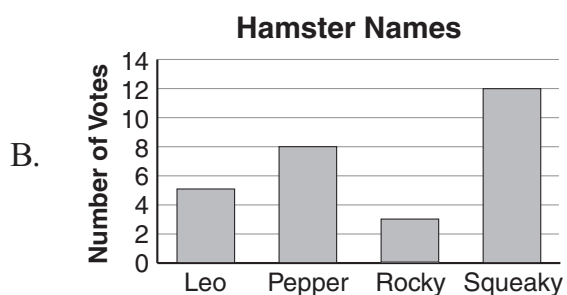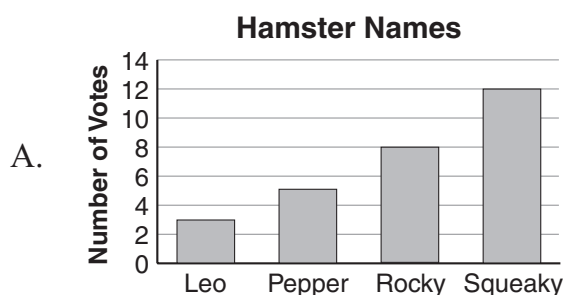
5. Ivan's brother weighs 32 pounds. What is his weight in ounces?

   A. 2

   B. 16

   C. 256

   D. 512

6. Sara is playing a computer game. She types in a number and the computer gives her a new number. The chart below shows some numbers she typed and the numbers the computer gave her.

Number In	New Number
2	5
6	9
11	14
15	18
20	23

What rule does the computer use to get the new number?

   A. Add 2.

   B. Add 3.

   C. Add 4.

   D. Add 5.

7. The students in Jermaine's class voted on which color to paint their model rocket. The results are shown in the pictograph below.

Votes for Rocket Color

Black	●●●●◖
Blue	●●◖
Red	●●●●

● = 2 Votes

How many students voted to paint the rocket black?

A. 4
B. 5
C. 9
D. 10

8. What number is missing from the number sentence below?

$$\square \div 3 = 15$$

A. 5
B. 12
C. 18
D. 45

Use the picture below to answer question 9.

9. What might the picture look like if it is turned one time?

A.

B.
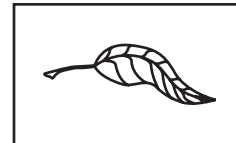
C.
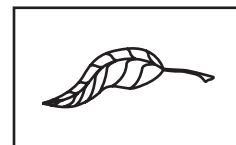
D.
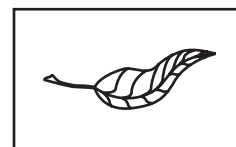
10. Each school sticker costs 50¢. Which chart shows the cost of different numbers of school stickers?

A.

Number of Stickers	Total Cost
3	$0.50
6	$1.00
9	$1.50
12	$2.00

B.

Number of Stickers	Total Cost
3	$1.50
6	$2.00
9	$2.50
12	$3.00

C.

Number of Stickers	Total Cost
3	$1.50
6	$3.00
9	$4.50
12	$6.00

D.

Number of Stickers	Total Cost
3	$0.50
6	$2.00
9	$3.50
12	$4.00

11. What number belongs in the pattern below?

24, 32, 40, _____, 56, 64

A. 44
B. 48
C. 50
D. 52

12. Jesse has the two-person camping tent shown below.

What shape is the floor of Jesse's tent?

←—6 feet—→   ←—8 feet—→
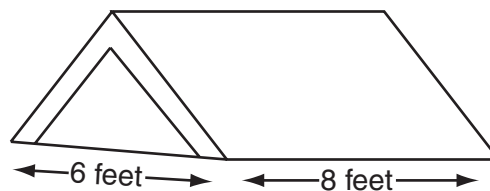
A. rectangle
B. square
C. triangle
D. pentagon

13. What does the 4 mean in 8,437,517?

A. four hundred
B. forty thousand
C. four hundred thousand
D. four million

Use the triangle and trapezoid shown below to answer question 14.
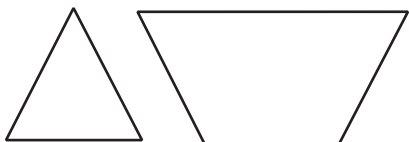
14. Which shape below can be made by putting the triangle and trapezoid next to each other?

A.

B.

C.

D.
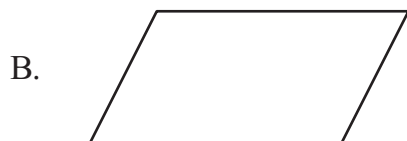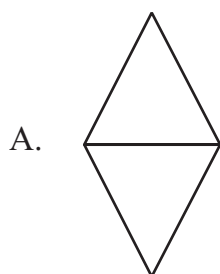
15. The clock pictured below shows the time that Keisha was born.
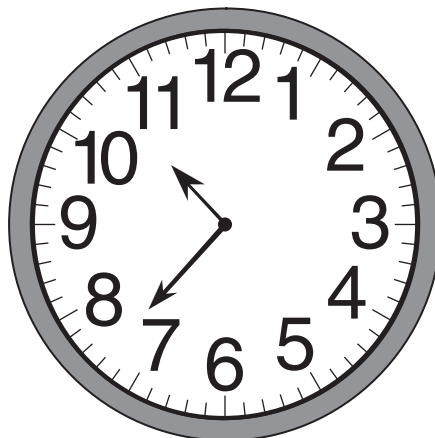
What time was she born?

A. 7:13
B. 7:53
C. 10:37
D. 11:37

16. A mockingbird beats its wings about fifty thousand, four hundred times in an hour. How can this number be written?

   A. 50,400
   B. 54,000
   C. 500,400
   D. 540,000

17. The solid shape below has five faces.
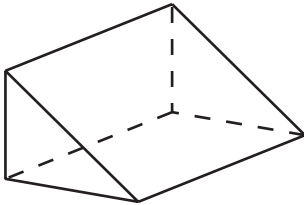
   What is the solid shape?

   A. rectangular pyramid
   B. rectangular prism
   C. triangular pyramid
   D. triangular prism

18. Carlos has a box with one red cap and one blue cap. He has another box with one red shirt and one blue shirt. Without looking in the boxes, he picks one cap and one shirt. Which tree diagram shows all of the possible combinations he might pick?

   A.
   red < cap
       shirt
   blue < cap
        shirt

   B.
   red cap – red shirt
   blue cap – blue shirt

   C.
   red cap < red shirt
             blue shirt
   blue cap < red shirt
              blue shirt

   D.
   red cap – blue shirt
   blue cap – red shirt

19. The numbers 3 and 8 are factors of 24. Which number is also a factor of 24?

    A. 2

    B. 5

    C. 7

    D. 10

You may use the picture below to help answer question 20.
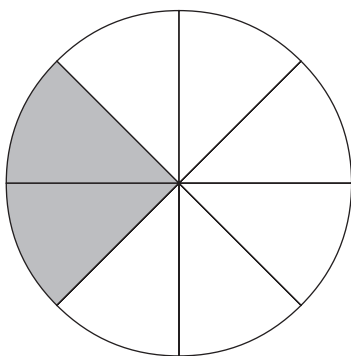
20. Which fraction is equal to $\frac{2}{8}$?

    A. $\frac{1}{8}$

    B. $\frac{1}{4}$

    C. $\frac{2}{6}$

    D. $\frac{3}{4}$

21. The librarian needed helpers for a 5-day book fair.

    - On the first day she had 1 helper.

    - On the second day she had 2 more helpers.

    - Every day after that she had 2 more helpers than on the day before.

    Which chart shows how many helpers the librarian had on each day?

A.

Day	Helpers
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10

B.

Day	Helpers
1	1
2	3
3	5
4	7
5	9

C.

Day	Helpers
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

D.

Day	Helpers
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	2
5	2

22. Joe put $20 in the bank. Now he has $100 in the bank. Which number sentence can be used to find how much money Joe had in the bank before he put in the $20?

   A. ☐ + $20 = $100
   B. $100 + $20 = ☐
   C. ☐ − $20 = $100
   D. $100 = $20 − ☐

Use the set of circles below to answer question 23.
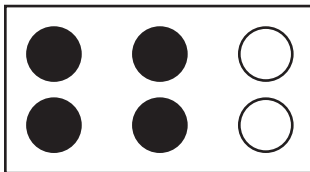
23. This item was deleted from scoring.

   _

   _

   _

   _

24. This item was deleted from scoring.

Write your answer to question 25 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.

25. Shannon asked 11 classmates to add their favorite breakfast food to this table.

Classmate	Favorite Breakfast Food
Roberto	Cereal
Ken	Cereal
Hank	Waffles
Latisha	Cereal
Albert	Cereal
Ray	Cereal
Danny	Waffles
Anna	Waffles
Gayle	Pancakes
Danielle	Pancakes
Beth	Waffles

a. Make a tally chart that shows the number of classmates who chose each type of breakfast food.

b. On the grid in your Student Response Booklet, make a bar graph that shows the number of classmates who chose each type of breakfast food. Be sure to
   - give the bar graph a title and
   - label the axes.

**NO TEST MATERIAL
ON THIS PAGE**

Mathematics
Session 2A (Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 26 through 33 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2A (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

26. Montana has 33,950 kilometers of streams and 112,630 kilometers of roads. Which statement is true?

   A. $33,950 < 112,630$
   B. $33,950 = 112,630$
   C. $33,950 > 112,630$

27. Mark and April each have pencils.

   - Mark has $\square$ pencils.
   - April has Δ pencils.

   Together they have 12 pencils. Which number sentence is true?

   A. $\square - 12 = \Delta$
   B. $\square + 12 = \Delta$
   C. $\Delta - 12 = \square$
   D. $\square + \Delta = 12$

28. Each team gets 8 basketballs for practice. Which chart is correct?

   A.

Number of Teams	1	2	3
Total Number of Basketballs	8	9	10

   B.

Number of Teams	1	2	3
Total Number of Basketballs	8	16	24

   C.

Number of Teams	8	16	24
Total Number of Basketballs	1	2	3

   D.

Number of Teams	1	2	3
Total Number of Basketballs	8	8	8

29. Look at the fishing flies in the tackle box shown below.

FISHING TACKLE
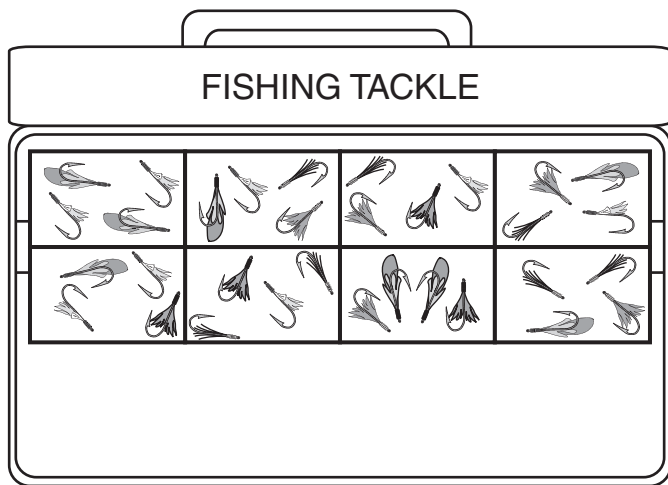
Which multiplication problem shows the number of fishing flies?

A. 4×2

B. 4×4

C. 8×4

D. 8×2

30. Look at the shape of Montana.
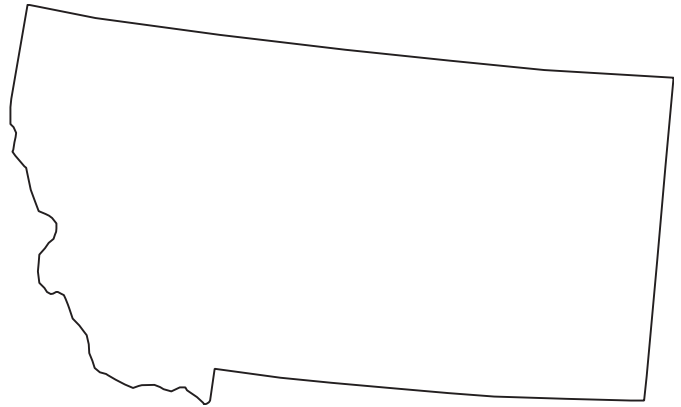
How many lines of symmetry does it have?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Mathematics
Session 2B (No Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 35 through 41 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2B (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

35. Andre has the tokens shown below.
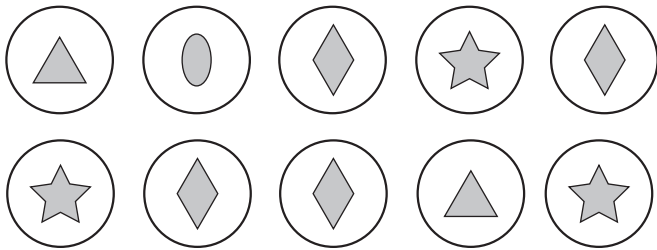
He puts them all in a bag and pulls one out without looking. Which shape is most likely to be on the token that Andre pulls out?

A.

B.

C.

D.

36. Look at the number sentence.

$$7 \times 8 \bigcirc 56 \div 8$$

Which symbol makes the number sentence true?

A. >

B. <

C. =

37. Brianna spun her spinner 12 times. The results are shown in the chart below.

🐱	0
🐦	2
🐕	4
🐟	6

Based on her results, which spinner did Brianna most likely use?

A.

B.

C.

D.
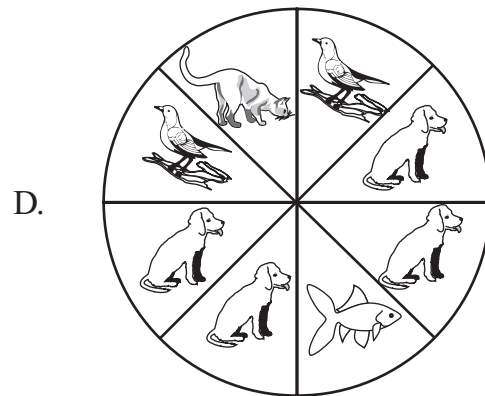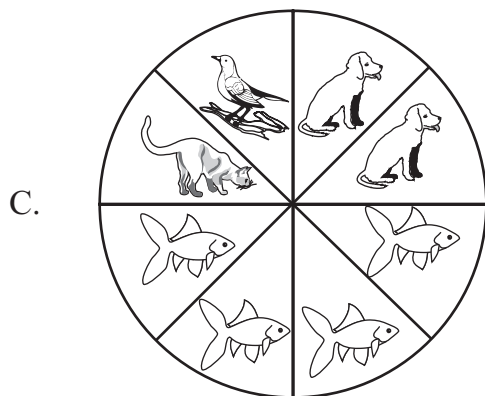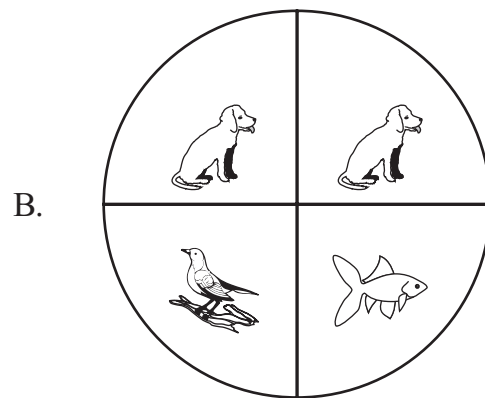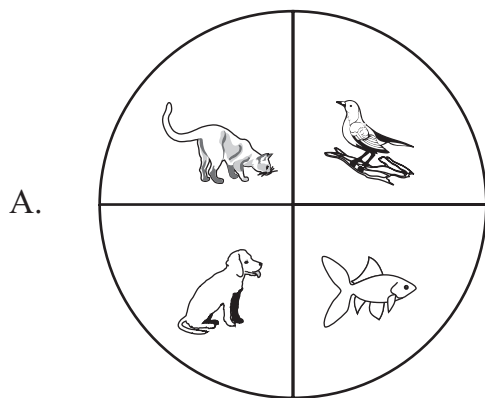
38. Deshaun stacked some cube blocks as shown below.
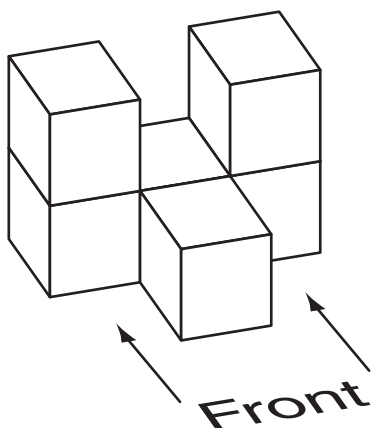
Front

Which picture shows the front view of Deshaun's stack?

A.

B.

C.

D.
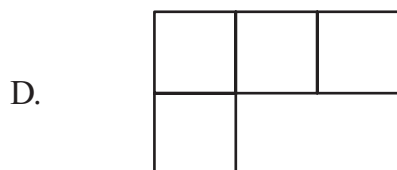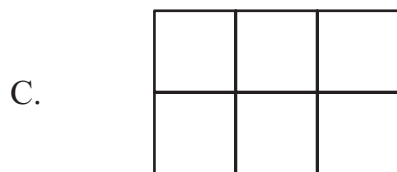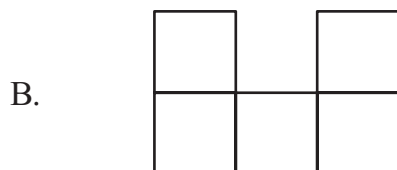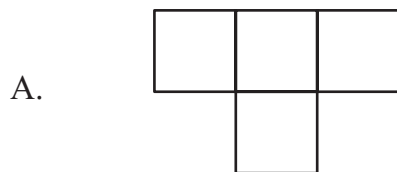
Use your ruler and the picture below to answer question 39.

Happy
Birthday
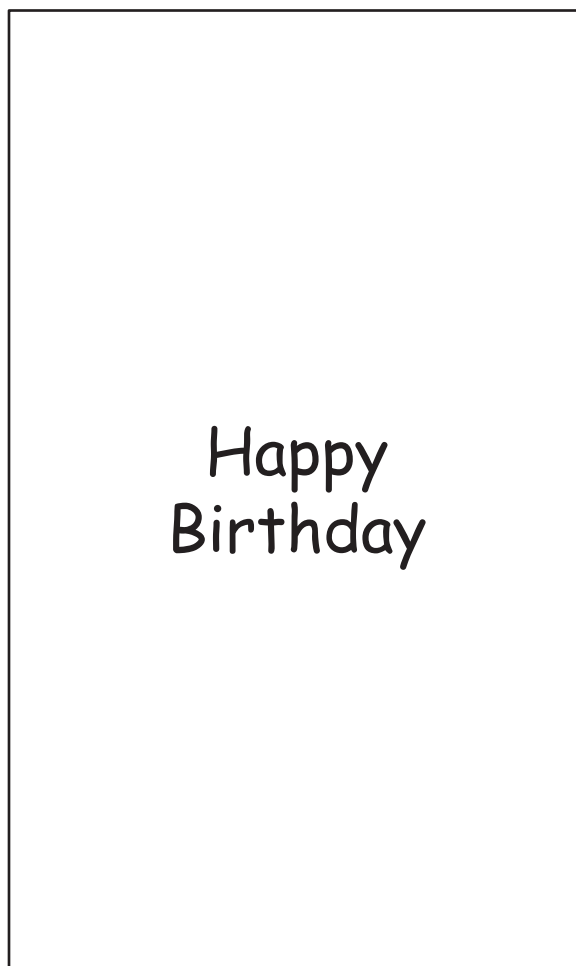
39. Alison made this birthday card. She is going to glue a ribbon around the perimeter of the card. How many inches long will the ribbon need to be to go around the perimeter with no overlap?

A. 8 inches

B. 12 inches

C. 16 inches

D. 20 inches

Mathematics
Session 3 (No Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 44 through 64 in the section marked "Mathematics— Session 3 (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

44. In 1978, a maple tree was planted in the school yard. How old was the tree in the year 2002?

   A.   24 years old
   B.   36 years old
   C.   76 years old
   D. 124 years old

Use the inch ruler from your mathematics reference sheet and the picture below to answer question 45.

45. What is the length of this pencil to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch?

   A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches

   B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

   C. $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches

   D. 3 inches

46. Ian started his homework at 6:50 P.M. and finished it at 7:25 P.M. How long did he work on his homework?

   A. 25 minutes
   B. 35 minutes
   C. 1 hour 25 minutes
   D. 1 hour 35 minutes

47. Students from 53 schools took part in the state spelling bee. Each school sent 18 students. Which is the BEST estimate of the number of students in the spelling bee?

   A.   500
   B.   600
   C. 1000
   D. 1200

48. Raheen can choose one of the spinners shown below. He wants the arrow to land on blue. Which spinner should he choose?

A.

Blue

Red

B.

Green

Blue

Red

C.

Red

Green

Blue

D.

Green

Blue

Red
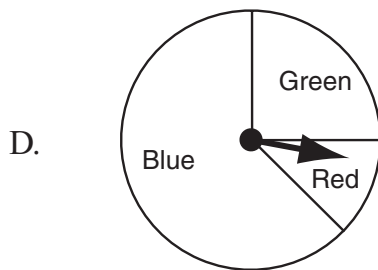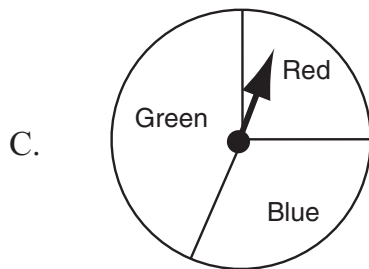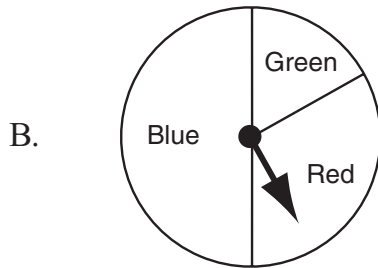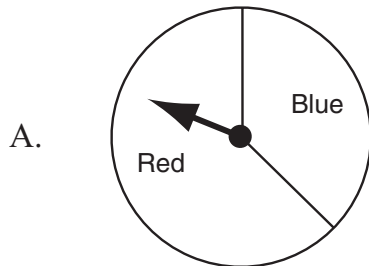
49. The map below shows Jon's neighborhood.

Park

Jon's House

N

W — E

S
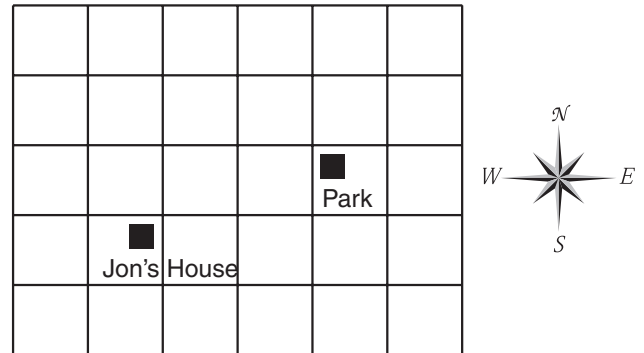
Which directions tell how to get from Jon's house to the park?

A. Go 1 block north, turn right, and go 3 blocks.

B. Go 1 block east, turn left, and go 3 blocks.

C. Go 3 blocks east, turn right, and go 1 block.

D. Go 3 blocks north, turn left, and go 1 block.

50. Dakota compared the number of points he scored in each of five basketball games. He scored exactly 6 more points in his best game than he did in his worst game. Which table could show the number of points he scored per game?

A.

Game	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Game 4	Game 5
Points	9	8	4	10	7

B.

Game	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Game 4	Game 5
Points	4	5	6	8	8

C.

Game	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Game 4	Game 5
Points	10	3	8	10	9

D.

Game	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Game 4	Game 5
Points	5	6	4	6	11

51. Which pattern follows the rule "Add 2"?

A. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15
B. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32
C. 4, 6, 10, 16, 24
D. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

52. Which shape can have only ONE pair of parallel sides?

A. rhombus
B. trapezoid
C. square
D. rectangle

54

53. Which of the following is closest to the weight of an average orange?

    A. 4 grams

    B. 4 pounds

    C. 4 kilograms

    D. 4 ounces

54. Lamont put this cutout of a sailboat on his desk.

How might the sailboat look if Lamont flips it one time?

    A.

    B.

    C.

    D.

55. What number is missing from the number sentence below?

$$3 \times 4 = 2 \times \square$$

    A. 6

    B. 7

    C. 12

    D. 14

56. Each of Sue's 5 friends gave her $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of their juice.
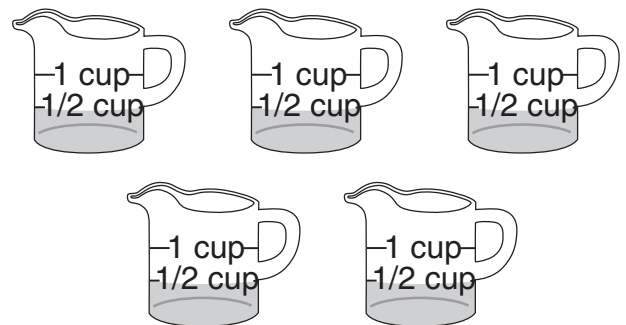
How much juice in all did Sue get from her friends?

    A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups

    B. 2 cups

    C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups

    D. 3 cups

57. The pictograph below shows the types of CDs in Mrs. Santana's classroom.

Mrs. Santana's Class CDs

Learning Games	◉ ◉ ◉ ◉
Action Games	◉ ◉ ◉
Music	◉ ◉

◉ = 5 CDs

How many more Learning Game CDs than Music CDs does Mrs. Santana have in her classroom?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 5

D. 10

58. Mr. Wang is deciding which cookies to buy for a class party. Which is the BEST question for him to ask his class?

A. What is your favorite dessert?

B. Who would like to bring cookies?

C. What is your favorite kind of cookie?

D. Do you prefer sugar cookies or chocolate chip cookies?

59. The first eight shapes of a pattern are shown below.

△ ▲ ▽ ▼ △ ▲ ▽ ▼ __ **?**

What should be the tenth shape of this pattern?

A. △

B. ▲

C. ▽

D. ▼

60. What number does x equal in this number sentence?
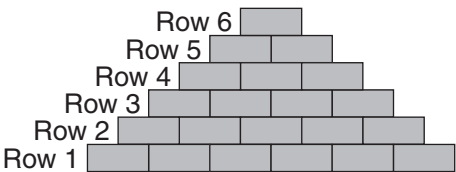
$$16 = x + 6$$

A. 1

B. 9

C. 10

D. 22

Use the calendar below to answer question 61.

June						
Sun.	**Mon.**	**Tues.**	**Wed.**	**Thurs.**	**Fri.**	**Sat.**
					1	**2**
3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
17	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
24	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**

61. Marcia's party is on the third Wednesday of June. What is the date of her party?

    A. June 3

    B. June 6

    C. June 13

    D. June 20
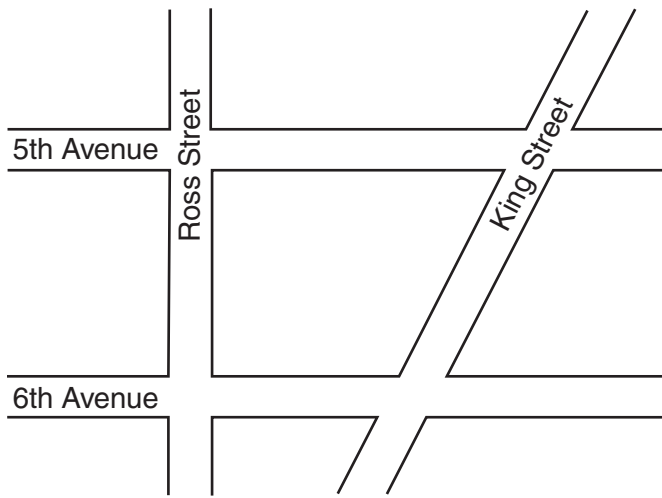
62. Tom stacked bricks to make the wall below.

Which graph shows the number of bricks he put in each row?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Please go on to the next page.
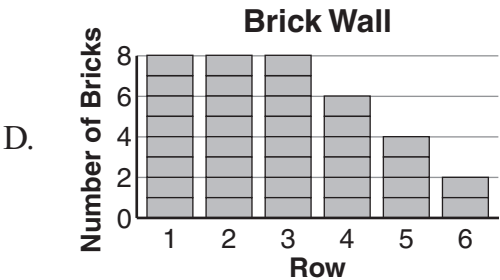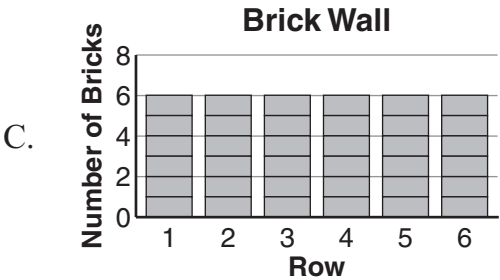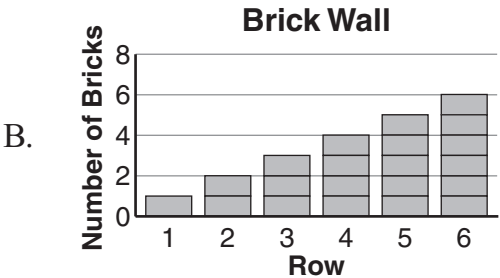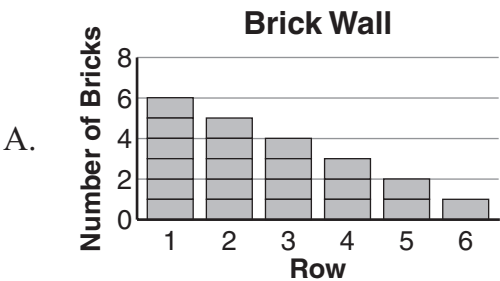
63. Which two streets are PERPENDICULAR?

   A. 5th Avenue and 6th Avenue
   B. 6th Avenue and Ross Street
   C. Ross Street and King Street
   D. King Street and 5th Avenue

64. Maria bought 1 super pack of gum and 3 regular packs.

   - Each super pack has 16 pieces of gum.
   - Each regular pack has 5 pieces of gum.

   How many pieces of gum does she have?

   A. 21
   B. 25
   C. 31
   D. 35

Write your answers to questions 65 through 67 in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.

65. Add:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1389 \\ 3334 \\ +\ 2359 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

66. Divide:

$$6\overline{)3642}$$

67. Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 60,482 \\ -\ \ \ 7,509 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write your answer to question 68 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.

68. The Lewis and Clark show is open every day from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The owners expect 50 people to visit the show during every hour that it is open.

a. How many people do the owners expect to visit the show in a day? Show or explain how you found your answer.

Tickets for the show cost $2.00 per person.

b. How much money do the owners expect to make each day from ticket sales? Show or explain how you found your answer.

The owners of the show would like to increase the money made by each day's ticket sales to $1000.

c. How many MORE people would need to visit the show each day to reach this goal? Show or explain how you found your answer.

Please STOP. STOP